simplify a complicated subject. The basic physiology and the application to clinical conditions are clearly explained, and there are many detailed examples of clinical management.

This book is recommended for all physicians as well as anesthesiologists. It is easy to read, with large, clear type on glossy paper. Subheadings and outlining make the thought easy to follow.

JAY JACOBY, M.D.

Respiration—Physiologic Principles and Their Clinical Applications. By P. H. ROSSIER, A. A. BÜHLMAN, K. WIESINGER (German Edition); EDITED AND TRANSLATED by PETER C. LUCHSINGER, M.D. and KENNETH M. MOSER, M.D. Cloth. $15.75. Pp. 505 with 95 illustrations. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, 1960.

The first English edition of *Physiologie und Pathophysiologie der Atmung*, by Doctors Rossier, Buhlman, and Wiesinger (Springer-Verlag, 1955 and 1958), will be enthusiastically received by clinicians, physiologists, and others concerned with respiration. Doctors Luchsinger and Moser, highly qualified in the fields of pulmonary function and chest disease, not only have translated into lucid English a book which represents the experience in respiration of Doctor Rossier and his colleagues since 1928, but they have extensively edited and revised the 1958 German edition. The resulting handsome volume is thoroughly interesting and readable; and the illustrations, all with English legends, are excellent, as are the 66 tables.

Of particular interest to anesthesiologists are the sections in Part I (Normal Physiology of Respiration) on respiratory mechanics, clarified by copies of tracings of pressures and flows in lung models or in human subjects, which serve to illustrate, for example, the influence of unilateral stenosis of a bronchus on distribution of gas to the two lungs and in the production of "Pendelluft." Seldom has the concept of respiratory dead space been better discussed than here, which is not surprising in view of Rossier's many contributions to this topic, including the invaluable "alveolar ventilation equation." Also discussed in Part I are blood as carrier of gases, pulmonary diffusion, and regulation of respiration. Among the topics discussed in Part II (Investigative Methods in Pulmonary Function) are general principles of spirometry, techniques for studying respiratory mechanics, examination of the blood gases, and specific tests, such as the now widely used high oxygen breathing test devised by Rossier to distinguish between right-left shunts and diffusion difficulty, and exercise tests to evoke signs of pulmonary insufficiency. In Part III (Pathophysiology of Respiration), Doctors Luchsinger and Moser have brought together the different terms used in Germany, Zurich, and America for classifying pulmonary insufficiency and pulmonary vascular disorders. It is to be hoped that this useful step might lead even to further simplification of existing classifications, possibly by way of an international committee similar to the one which in 1950 standardized the symbols for respiratory physiology. Part IV discusses the application of pulmonary function tests to clinical practice. Specific information is provided relating both to diagnosis and treatment. Of particular interest here to anesthesiologists are records showing changes in ventilation and respiratory gases during anesthesia, records showing pressures and flows in various types of artificial respiration, and a brief discussion of the effects of anesthetic agents and other drugs on respiration. Finally, the 80 pages of classified bibliography will be most useful to all interested in respiration.

A complete discussion of the now widely used nitrogen washout curve for detecting unevenness of distribution of inspired gas was sought in vain by this reviewer, the omission representing the one small fault he could find in this otherwise excellent book.

By making available and adding to, in this beautifully presented English edition, the many contributions of Doctor Rossier and his "Zurich School," Doctors Luchsinger and Moser have done a great service.

JOHN F. PERKINS, JR., M.D.

The Pathology of Cerebral Palsy. By ABRAHAM TOWBIN, M.D., Pathologist, Community Memorial General Hospital, La Grange, Illinois. Formerly, Associate Professor of

Pathology, Ohio State University. Cloth. $8.00. Pp. 206 with 70 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1960.

Doctor Towbin has brought together in one volume the many aspects of the pathology of cerebral palsy, and has discussed them logically and fairly. Aside from using the words "anoxia" and "asphyxia" interchangeably, his presentation of the roles of prematurity, asphyxia, kernicterus, congenital anomaly, trauma and infections is precise. The illustrations are above average and the reference ample.

VIRGINIA APGAR, M.D.

Trial of Medical Malpractice Cases. BY DAVID W. LOUISELL, LL.B., AND HAROLD WILLIAMS, M.D., LL.B. Loose leaf —$30.00. Pp. 1022. Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 225 Orange St., Albany, New York, 1960.

This book is written by a professor of law and a physician. While intended primarily for the lawyer and judge, it is no less valuable for the physician. It is written in pleasing style, readily understandable by one not versed in law. The introductory chapter is of especial interest to the physician because it analyzes the basic differences in the professional education, training, and habits of lawyers and physicians, and explains the reasons for an existing antagonism between these two disciplines. This chapter—Medical Malpractice in Today's Society—should be read by every physician who may have cause to appear as a defendant or witness in a medical malpractice trial. The second and third chapters present an insight for the lawyer into the practice of medicine and define the specialties of medicine. Chapters on the primary and secondary causes of malpractice suits follow. Physicians will be wiser after having read the discussion of determination of whether or not a malpractice case exists, does a defense exist for the physician, *res ipsa loquitor*, vicarious liability, charitable hospitals, future sources of action and malpractice insurance.

Additional features of the book are valuable references for the physician seeking either general or specific medicolegal information. The Statutes of Limitation for each state are summarized. The text is copiously annotated throughout, with listings of the pertinent medical and legal literature and with examples of past court decisions. There is an appendix of 130 pages comprising a Malpractice Case Reference List, compiled under different headings (*e.g.*, Anesthesia Complications, Blood Transfusions, etc.) for use as a quick reference source of citation, fact situation, and legal issues.

The book is in clearly readable print on rough paper. It is in loose leaf form with sturdy hard back binding. It is well indexed.

This text is indispensable for any physician exposed to medicolegal action. It is one of the most complete sources of information available today on the subject.

JAMES E. ECKENHOFF, M.D.

How to Write Scientific and Technical Papers. BY SAM F. TRELEASE, Columbia University. First edition. Cloth. $3.25. Pp. 185, with 5 figures and 8 tables. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Copyright 1958, Reprinted April 1960.

This book is a short reference manual which is an outgrowth of two earlier books: "Preparation of Scientific and Technical Papers" and "The Scientific Paper, How to Prepare It, How to Write It." The author's stated purpose in compiling this book is to meet practical needs of those needing to report on scientific subjects. Although brief, the book covers a wide range of subject matter including the choosing of a research problem; some details of writing a paper; how to use tables, graphs, and illustrations; and aids in reviewing and proofreading articles. More specifically, concerning actual techniques of writing a paper, the subject matter deals with such information as the general outline of a paper, the choosing of a title, a recommended pattern for the use of tenses in presentation of data and discussions, and many other points of grammar. The subject of literature citations and footnotes is covered in some length, including proper abbreviations for journals and obtaining permission for quotations.

On the subject of choosing a research prob-